Remarks

The present amendment is made in response to the Office Action dated May 1, 2008.

Claims 1-10 and 15-23 are pending in the present application.

In the Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-10 and 15-23 under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Hadad et al. (2003), "Temporal Reasoning for a Collaborative Planning Agent in a Dynamic Environment," 37 Annals of Mathematics and Artificial Intelligence 331-379 ("Hadad").

Hadad teaches a temporal reasoning mechanism for an individual agent situated in a dynamic environment and collaborating with other agents while planning and acting. The mechanism consists of two subsystems, the Artificial Intelligence ("AI") planning subsystem and the Real-Time ("RT") scheduling subsystem. As the abstract explains, the AI subsystem creates the temporal parameters of an action and then creates a plan for executing that action using recipes. The AI subsystem then sends the plan to the RT subsystem, which then inserts the actions into an agent's schedule. Figure 8 on page 353 shows the major constituents of the temporal reasoning algorithm used by the AI planning subsystem.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, *Hadad* does not teach a method for determining and reporting the complexity measures associated with performing a task by a computer system. The algorithm in *Hadad* is a "temporal reasoning mechanism" which asks: "how do I get all of my recipes to complete task *A* within the time allotted?" The algorithm of the present invention, however, is a complexity determination algorithm which asks: "how complex are the different combinations of recipes used to complete task *A*?"

Hadad also does not create or present a report of the complexity measures associated with performing a task as does the present invention; rather, the algorithm in Hadad sets the

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parameters of a single complexity measure (time) in the very first step of the procedure (see, for example, Figure 8). Indeed, on page 334 of *Hadad*, the authors state:

A real-time AI problem solver must operate under certain temporal constraints imposed by the environment. The control system of a real-time AI problem solver must perform its search process in such a way that the temporal constraints of the problem are satisfied.

Thus, the AI subsystem described in *Hadad* begins with a temporal constraint that drives the remainder of the processes in that system. The present invention begins without a time constraint but rather can determine a multitude of complexity factors such as time, CPU usage, disk usage, etc. that would result from different combinations of recipes used to complete a task, and then presents those various complexity factors in a report. Since *Hadad* does not teach a method of determining and reporting a complexity report for different combinations of recipes used to complete a task, *Hadad* does not anticipate the present invention.

Additionally, *Hadad* teaches a system that uses two different algorithms – the AI and the RT – to execute a series of recipes based upon the temporal constraint input into the system. The present invention, however, uses a single algorithm to determine complexities and then report the complexities or executes a series of actions based upon those determined complexities.

Regarding claims 15 through 23, in addition to the remarks above, *Hadad* does not teach a single algorithm used to execute a series of tasks based on calculated complexity measures as does the present invention; rather, *Hadad* teaches a system for executing a series of tasks using two algorithms and predetermined time constraints. Thus, *Hadad* does not anticipate the present invention.

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Examiner's reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner feel that prosecution could be expedited through a

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conversation with Applicant's representative, he is urged to contact the undersigned at 315-218-8515.

Respectfully submitted,

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